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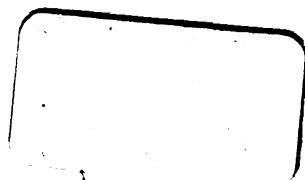
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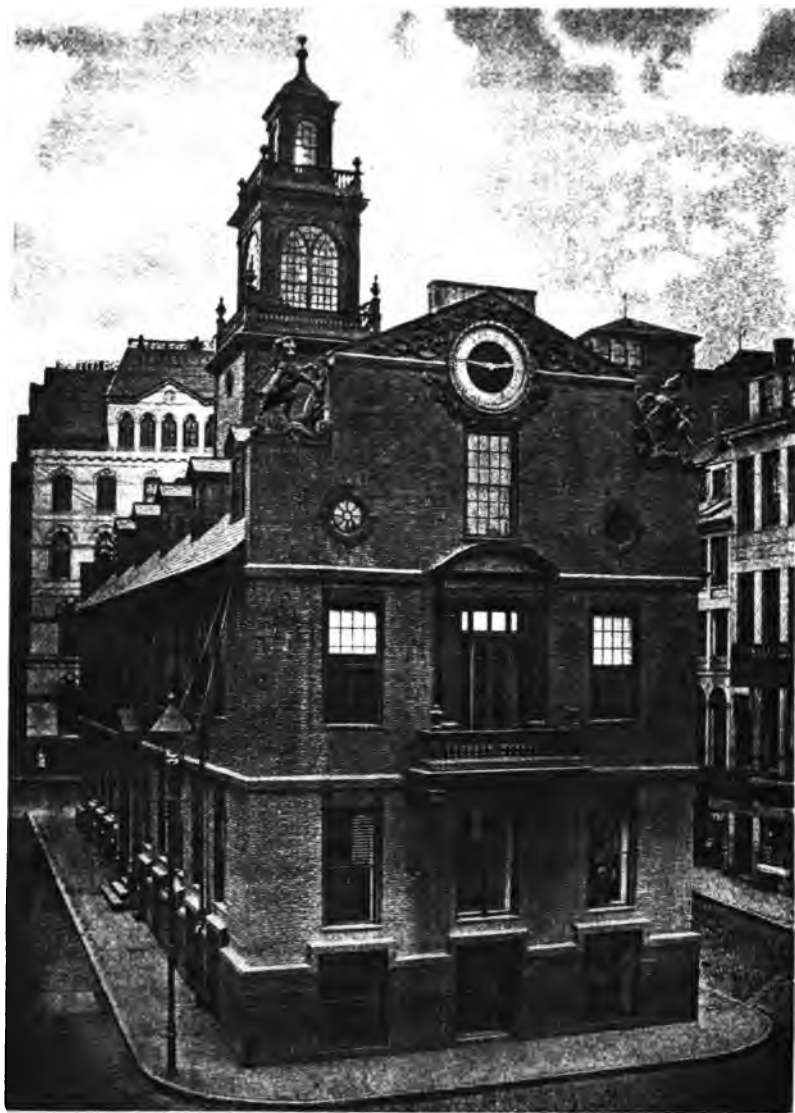
THE  
OLD TOWN-HOUSE  
OF BOSTON.



BOSTONIAN SOCIETY.

1892.





*"Here the child Independence was born."*—JOHN ADAMS.



# THE OLD TOWN-HOUSE OF BOSTON.

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**T**HIS ancient structure, familiarly known as the Old State House, standing at the head of State Street in the metropolis of New England, and for many years devoted to the uses of commerce, has lately been re-dedicated to public purposes. The city of Boston, having in its municipal councils determined upon the preservation of the renowned building, has caused the restoration, to as nearly as possible their original condition, of the ancient Council Chamber and Representatives' Hall of the Provincial period. A brief glance at the history of this venerable spot, so closely associated with the patriotic memoirs of Colonial Boston, will justify the claim that these time-honored walls, which witnessed many scenes of stirring action in the early days, are destined to take their place by the side of Faneuil Hall and the Old South, as most prominent among the historical buildings in the land.

From the infant days of the struggling puritan settlement, gathered upon the Peninsula of Shawmut, nestling in the low land lying between Beacon, Fort and Copp's Hills, and following the water line of the Town Dock, now covered by the present Quincy Market and streets abutting upon it even farther inland, this site has been one of central interest. Here, upon land now forming the present corner of State and Devonshire streets, the fathers of early Boston consecrated with prayer and psalm, their first religious edifice, and it was here, also, that they first held their deliberations upon the conduct of their temporal affairs. As early as 1634, according to an unquestionable authority, a parcel of ground, definitely recognized and described in the *Book of Possessions*, under date of eleven years later, was set apart as a market place. This estate, the area of which has never been curtailed or widened, is to-day intact, enclosed within the walls of the Old State House.

To this purpose, then, was devoted "the ground reserved for public uses," until in 1656, died Captain Robert Keayne, a well-known, wealthy and eccentric citizen of that day, who by his will left "the sum of three hundred pounds, current money," which was to be expended for the public interest; or to quote the phraseology of the ancient record: "For building a



as before. Captain Francis Goelet, in his journal (*See N. E. Hist. Gen. Register, 1870*), thus describes it as it stood in 1750: "They have also a Towne-House, built of brick, situated in King's [the present State] Street. Its a very Grand Brick Building, Arch'd all Round and two Storie heigh, Sashed above; its Lower part is always open, designed as a Change, the Merchants in Fair Weather make their Change in the Open Street, at the eastermost end. In the Upper Story are the Council and Assembly Chambers. It has a neat Capula, Sashed all Round, which on rejoicing days is Elluminated.

The successful and brilliant administration of Governor Shirley, noted in Provincial annals for the great military expedition which under General William Pepperell [afterward baronet], achieved the conquest of Louisbourg, was the first to occupy the restored building. Then came in turn the rule of Thomas Pownal and Francis Bernard, bearing the King's commission; which carries us down to 1760, when the accession of George the Third to the English throne was proclaimed "with Beat of Drum and Blast of Trumpet from the Balcony under the East Window of the Towne-House. From thence we tread rapidly the path which brings us to the threshold of the Revolution. In 1761 came the famous plea of James Otis, Jr., in the Representatives' Hall of this structure, against the Writs of Assistance, followed by numerous manifestations of patriotic sentiment, prominent among which stands forth the record of the meetings called in Faneuil Hall by the Colonists, to protest against the passage of the Stamp Act, and the imposition of the tax on tea. In 1768, a misguided ministry determined to over-awe and if possible humiliate the people, by quartering a division of the King's soldiery in Boston, an arbitrary and impolitic act, calculated to severely try the loyalty of the Colonists to the Crown.

#### MILITARY OCCUPATION.

Persistingly closing its ears to the indignant protest against its action, the Royal government, 1768-69, maintained an attitude of stubborn indifference to the petitions of its colonial subjects. Landing its regulars at Long Wharf, it took measures looking to military occupation, and regiment after regiment, wearing England's scarlet, were marched up King Street to the encampment upon the Common, until in the winter of 1769-70, there were four thousand troops of the line mustered in the seething town. One regiment was quartered in the lower story of the Town house, which was flanked by two pieces of ordnance. So prepared the officer of the Crown to uphold King George's sovereignty in restless Boston, little reckoning the ominous portent of the storm of popular indignation which was soon destined to burst upon them. In those





into history, the smouldering fires of freedom blazed into flame, and the illustrious struggle was initiated, which was ultimately to sunder England forever from her colonies of North America.

#### A SCENE OF HISTORIC EVENTS.

Such, briefly reviewed, to the close of the Provincial ear, is the story of this honorable and sacred spot, dear to the memories of all who cherish the record of New England's past. Thenceforward, through the Revolutionary period, it fitly maintained its prominence as the palladium of popular liberties, and the early seat of the representatives of the people. It would be superfluous to recall the many historic events in the annals of the Commonwealth of which it was the witness, or to more than refer to the auspicious occasions, when the great Washington reviewed from its portals the triumphant entry of the Continental army upon the evacuation of Boston by the British; or when, on July 18, 1776, from the East window of the Council Chamber, the immortal sentences of the august Declaration of Independence were first read to the citizens of the ancient town. Upon the adoption of the State Constitution in 1780, in the Council Chamber was officially inaugurated John Hancock, the first Governor chosen by the people, and the building continued as the seat of Government, under its latter title of the Old State House, until 1798, when the State transferred its official residence to the present structure upon Beacon Hill. Subsequently it was occupied from 1830 to 1839, by the City Government, when the City Hall on School Street was completed.

The interior finish has been re-produced from the best remaining examples of contemporary work, guided by such indications as were found in the building. It will be noted that the walls of the two great halls, their floors and ceilings, had been altered, except the interior crosswall to each. An old plan, which was fortunately recovered, gave the exact line of these walls, and fixed the position of the circular stairway. But the visitor today stands in the very room where Adams, Hancock and Otis spoke, and gazes through the very windows from which Hutchinson and Oliver viewed the patriotic processions of Boston's Citizens.

The duty of maintaining these halls in suitable condition, and especially of collecting therein all memorials of past history of the town and city of Boston, as well as the work of promoting the study of the history of Boston and preserving its antiquities, has been assumed by the Bostonian Society.

It may be proper to say that the contributions and assistance of all those who are interested in this work are cordially invited by that Society, and that its representatives will gladly furnish information in detail to all inquirers.



# THE INSCRIPTIONS ON THE TABLETS IN MEMORIAL HALLS.

## THIS IS THE REPRESENTATIVES' HALL.

WHERE, IN PROVINCIAL TIMES, WAS CONVENED THE POPULAR BRANCH OF THE GREAT AND GENERAL COURT.—THE REPRESENTATIVES OF THE PEOPLE IN THE LEGISLATURE OF THE COLONY OF MASSACHUSETTS HAY, CONSISTING IN 1720 OF 109 DEPUTIES, AND LATER, BY THE INCORPORATION OF NEW TOWNS OF ABOUT 125. HERE, IN 1761, CAME JAMES OTIS, JR. THE PATRIOT AND ORATOR, WHOSE ELECTION AS SPEAKER, IN 1760, WAS SET ASIDE BY THE GOVERNOR. HERE, ON OCTOBER 24, 1765, A FIRST APPEARED AS REPRESENTATIVE FOR THE TOWN OF BOSTON SAMUEL ADAMS, AFTERWARD A LEADER AMONG THE ADVOCATES OF INDEPENDENCE, AND ON THE 27TH OF THAT MONTH, THE HOUSE PASSED THE FAMOUS RESOLVES, PREPARED BY HIM, ONE OF WHICH DECLARES, THAT ALL ACTS MADE BY ANY POWER WHATSOEVER, OTHER THAN THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF OUR INHERENT AND THIS PROVINCE, IMPOSING TAXES ON THE INHABITANTS, ARE INFRINGEMENTS OF OUR INHERENT AND INALIENABLE RIGHTS AS MEN AND BRITISH SUBJECTS, AND RENDER VOID THE MOST VALUABLE DECLARATIONS OF OUR CHARTER. HERE, THE REPRESENTATIVES PASSED IN FEBRUARY, 1768, THE HISTORIC RESOLVE, ALSO PROPOSED BY ADAMS, WHICH ORDERED LETTERS TO BE WRITTEN TO OTHER COLONIES, "WITH RESPECT TO THE IMPORTANCE OF JOINING WITH THEM IN PETITIONING HIS MAJESTY AT THIS TIME." THE ENGLISH GOVERNMENT DEMANDED THE IMMEDIATE RESCINDING OF THE ORDER, BUT THE HOUSE REFUSED ITS COMPLIANCE BY A VOTE OF 92 TO 17. THEN FOLLOWED THE ACTION OF THE KING'S MINISTRY IN DECIDING TO QUARTER A DIVISION OF THE KING'S SOLDIERY IN BOSTON. THE FIRST DETACHMENT ARRIVING FROM HALIFAX, SEPTEMBER 28-29, 1768, INFANTRY, WITH PART OF THE 39TH, AND A COMPANY OF ARTILLERY, WERE LANDED AT LONG WHARF, BY ORDER OF GOVERNOR BERNARD, FANEUIL HALL AND THE TOWN HOUSE WERE ASSIGNED THEM AS QUARTERS. A PORTION OF THE 14TH REGIMENT OCCUPYING THIS ROOM, WHILE TWO CANNON WERE LEVELLED AT THE BUILDING. WHEN THE REPRESENTATIVES NEXT CONVENED IN THIS ROOM, IN MAY, 1770, ITS FIRST ACT AFTER ORGANIZATION WAS TO RESOLVE, "THAT AN ARMAMENT BY SEA AND LAND, INVESTING THE METROPOLIS, AND A MILITARY GUARD, WITH CANNON POINTED AT THE VERY DOOR OF THE TOWNE-HOUSE, WHERE THIS ASSEMBLY IS, HELD, IS INCONSISTENT WITH THAT DIGNITY AS WELL AS THAT FREEDOM WITH WHICH WE HAVE A RIGHT TO DELIBERATE CONSULT AND DETERMINE." EVENTS RAPIDLY SUCCEEDED WHICH ROUSED THE POPULAR OPPOSITION AT LENGTH LEADING TO THAT HISTORIC CONFLICT, BETWEEN THE TROOPS AND THE PEOPLE, KNOWN AS "THE BOSTON MASSACRE," FROM A TEMPORARY BALCONY ERECTED IN FRONT OF THE CENTRE WINDOW AT THE END OF THIS ROOM, PRESIDENT WASHINGTON, IN 1790, REVIEWED THE PROCESSION WHICH WELCOMED HIM ON HIS LAST VISIT TO BOSTON.

THIS ROOM WAS LAST OCCUPIED BY THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES JANUARY 11, 1798, WHEN THE GENERAL COURT MARCHED IN PROCESSION FROM THIS BUILDING TO THE PRESENT STATE THE HOUSE, THEN COMPLETED ON BEACON HILL. HERE, WHEN THIS BUILDING WAS OCCUPIED BY THE MUNICIPALITY AS A CITY HALL IN 1830, WERE HELD THE SESSIONS OF THE COMMON COUNCIL.



## THIS IS THE COUNCIL CHAMBER,

THE SEAT OF THE VICE-REGAL GOVERNMENT UNDER THE CROWN DURING A PART OF THE PROVINCIAL PERIOD. HERE, IN THE EARLY TIME, ASSEMBLED THE HONORABLE COUNCIL, COMPOSED OF TWENTY-EIGHT CITIZENS, WHO FORMED THE UPPER HOUSE OF THE GREAT AND GENERAL COURT. IN THIS ROOM WERE PRONUNCIATED THE VARIOUS ACTS OF ROYAL AUTHORITY, RELATIVE TO THE CONDUCT OF PUBLIC AFFAIRS. IT WAS ALSO THE SCENE OF NOTABLE STATE OCCASIONS, SUCH AS CELEBRATING THE ACCESSION OR BIRTHDAY OF A SOVEREIGN, OR THE ARRIVAL OF A NEW GOVERNOR. HERE ALSO WERE HELD PUBLIC FUNERALS, AS IN THE CASE OF

GEN. FITZ JOHN WINTHROP, IN '77, AND GEN. WHITMORE, GOVERNOR OF LOUISBURG, IN 1761. FROM THE BALCONY UNDER THE LARGE EAST WINDOW, IT WAS CUSTOMARY TO READ TO THE PEOPLE THE COMMISSIONS OF THE GOVERNORS, AND TO PROCLAIM THE LAWS WITH BEAT OF DRUM.

HERE IN THE BRILLIANT ADMINISTRATION OF WILLIAM SHIRLEY, WAS PLANNED THE RENOWNED MILITARY EXPEDITION, WHICH, IN COMMAND OF GEN. (AFTERWARDS SIR) WILLIAM PEPPERELL, COOPERATING WITH COMMODORE WARREN, ACHIEVED IN 1745 THE CAPTURE OF LOUISBURG, ON THE ISLAND OF CAPE BRETON, THEN THE CHIEF FORTRESS OF THE FRENCH IN NORTH AMERICA; AND HERE, ON THEIR RETURN, THE HEROES OF THIS GREAT ACHIEVEMENT, GEN. PEPPERELL, AND COMMODORE WARREN, RECEIVED THE CONGRATULATIONS OF THE

COUNCIL AND HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. IN THIS ROOM, BEFORE THE SUPERIOR COURT, JAMES OTIS, JR., ARGUED AGAINST THE WRITS OF ASSISTANCE, THAT MEMORABLE ACT, WHICH LED JOHN ADAMS, IN HIS OLD AGE TO SAY, "THEN AND THERE THE CHILD INDEPENDENCE WAS BORN." HERE, IN OCTOBER, 1779, JOHN ADAMS AND JOSIAH QUINCY, JR., DEFENDED THE BRITISH SOLDIERS ENGAGED IN THE "BOSTON MASSACRE" OF MARCH 5; AND HERE SAMUEL ADAMS, AT THE

HEAD OF A COMMITTEE OF FIFTEEN, APPOINTED AT A MEETING OF CITIZENS IN FANEUIL HALL, ON THE DAY FOLLOWING THIS EVENT, DEMANDED OF GOV. HUTCHINSON THE REMOVAL OF THE BRITISH TROOPS TO CASTLE WILLIAM (NOW FORT INDEPENDENCE), WHICH WAS EFFECTED MARCH 10-11, 1779, MAKING THIS ROOM HISTORIC AS THE SCENE OF THE FIRST CONCESSION OBTAINED BY THE COLONISTS FROM THE CROWN. FROM THE EAST WINDOW, ON JULY 18, 1776, THE DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE WAS FIRST READ TO THE CITIZENS OF THIS TOWN "WITH GREAT PARADE AND EXULTATION." IN THIS ROOM WERE INAUGURATED JOHN HANCOCK, THE FIRST GOVERNOR UNDER THE STATE CONSTITUTION OF 1780, AND HIS SUCCESSORS, JAMES BOWDOIN, SAMUEL ADAMS, AND INCREASE SUMNER, UNTIL 1798, WHEN THE SEAT OF GOVERNMENT WAS TRANSFERRED TO THE PRESENT STATE HOUSE ON BEACON HILL. HERE FROM 1830 TO 1839, WHEN THE BUILDING WAS OCCUPIED BY THE CITY GOVERNMENT, WERE HELD THE SESSIONS OF THE BOARD OF ALDERMEN.



**Descriptive Catalogue**  
**Of A Map**  
**of the**  
**Town of Boston in 1775**

The Facts and Dates are taken from the  
Best Histories in Boston.

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In 1790, a United States Census was ordered by Congress, and  
in Boston there were found to be 2,376 houses,  
3,343 families, 18,038 individuals.

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In 1692,  
after the great fire of 1691, a law was passed that  
no building should be erected  
not of brick or stone.

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## BOSTON IN 1775.

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### BALDWIN PLACE.

*Second Baptist Church*, organized 1743. First meeting house built 1746; a wooden building, 45 x 33 feet; taken down in 1810.

### BATTERYMARCH STREET.

*Sun Tavern*, at the corner of Hamilton Street, was once the residence of Benjamin Hallowell, the Loyalist, and General Henry Dearborn lived here for a time. Later it became a tavern and was taken down in 1874.

### BEACON STREET.

*Cushing House* stood west of the Copley House, the home of Charles Cushing. It was of wood, two stories. Taken down before 1816.

*Copley House* stood on present site of Somerset Club, the home of J. S. Copley, the portrait painter, which he bought in 1770. In 1774 he went to England and some years later the property was sold. The house was built after 1732, and was of wood, and two stories. There was also a barn, which was used by the British as a hospital for the officers after the battle of Bunker Hill. It was taken down after 1798.

*Hancock House*, built by Thomas Hancock in 1737 and left by his widow, Lydia Hancock, to his nephew, John Hancock, in 1777. The house was somewhat damaged during the siege and became the quarters of General Clinton while he remained in Boston, and both house and stables were occupied by the wounded from Bunker Hill. It was of stone, two stories. Taken down in 1863.

*The Beacon* stood on the top of Beacon Hill and was designed to alarm the country in case of invasion by setting fire to a barrel of tar placed on top. The one standing in 1768 was taken down by order of General Gage in 1775. Rebuilt in March, 1776, and blown down by the wind in 1789. The year following a plain Doric column was erected.

*Molineux House*, at the east corner of Beacon and Mt. Vernon Streets, standing back from the street, was built about 1760 by William Molineux, one of the early patriots. He died in 1774 and the property was confiscated by the Government in 1779, as owned by C. W. Apthorp, a Royalist. In 1782 it was sold to Daniel Dennison Rogers. Mrs. Rogers died in 1833 and the house was taken down soon after. It was of brick, three stories.

*Bowdoin House* stood some distance back, near the corner of Bowdoin Street, with a high flight of stone steps; the home of Governor James Bowdoin, who bought the land in 1756 and built the house. General Burgoyne occupied the house in 1775. It was of wood, three stories. Taken down before 1843.

*Bromfield-Phillips House*, next east of the Bowdoin, on the site of Freeman Place Chapel, also with a high flight of steps, was built in 1722 by Edward Bromfield the younger, and was sold to his son-in-law, Lieut.-Gov. William Phillips, in 1764, who lived here till his death in 1804. It was taken down in 1845. It was of wood, three stories.

*Allen House*, built by Rev. James Allen, probably soon after his settlement in 1668. He died in 1710, and the house was occupied by his descendants until 1809. It stood on the east corner of Beacon and Somerset Streets. It was taken down by David Hinckley, who bought the estate in 1810 and built another house soon after the War of 1812. It was of stone, two stories.

#### BEDFORD STREET.

*Rowe-Prescott House* stood between Washington and Chauncey Streets on the east side. It was built by John Rowe, who bought the land in 1764. It was bought by Judge William Prescott, the father of the historian, in 1817 and taken down in 1845, when the property was sold to the Church of the Saviour. It was of brick, three stories.

#### BRATTLE STREET.

*Brattle Street Church* was organized in 1699 and the first building erected in that year. In 1744 a second one was built, and the third, a brick one with a tower, was dedicated July 25, 1773, and taken down in 1872. A cannon ball sent by the American Army in Cambridge struck the tower and later was embedded there in mortar. Part of the British regiments were quartered here during the siege.

*Murray's Barracks* were opposite Draper's Alley, which led from the bottom of Cornhill, and were the principal quarters of the British Twenty-ninth Regiment. Taken down 1807, when the City Tavern was built.

*Apthorp House*, where the officers of the Twenty-ninth Regiment lodged with Madame Apthorp, stood on the northwest side, at the corner of Brattle Square. It was of brick, two stories. Taken down before 1818.

*Blue Anchor Tavern* stood on the northwest corner of Washington and Brattle Streets. It was noted for its punch, and was a favorite resort of public men. Taken down in 1807, when the City Tavern was built.

*Draper House* stood on the east corner of Draper's Alley, the home of John Draper, who died in 1762. Here he published the *Boston News Letter* after the death of Green in 1732, and he was also printer to the Governor. The paper became, in the hands of his son Richard, a Loyalist paper, and was the only one published during the siege.

*Edes House*. — In 1776, Benjamin Edes, the printer, who died in 1803, took the house next to Draper, part of which formed the Alley.

### BROMFIELD STREET.

*Indian Queen Tavern*, the site of the birthplace of Thomas Cushing, the patriot, in 1725. It was of brick and wood, two stories. Taken down 1809, when the Bromfield House was built.

### CAMBRIDGE STREET.

*West Church*, organized 1737, and the building of wood erected the same year. It was used for barracks by the British Grenadiers, and the steeple used for firewood. Taken down in 1806.

### CHARDON STREET.

*Pelham House*. — Mrs. Mary Pelham, mother of Copley, the painter, lived in a house that stood on the west side, a little below Bowdoin Square. It was a wooden house of three stories and taken down after 1798.

### CHARTER STREET.

*Goodwin House*. — Benjamin Goodwin lived in a wooden house of two stories between Charter and Lynn Streets. The premises were seized by the British general and occupied by his troops at the time of the Battle of Bunker Hill. The soldiers afterwards destroyed much of the property. In 1776 the Government took possession of the house and wharves and one of the three "seventy-four guns" vessels, ordered by Congress, was laid down at this yard, but later the building was stopped. The house was taken down after 1798.

*Phips House*. — Sir William Phips lived on the northwest corner of Salem and Charter Streets. The house was bought

by Lady Phips in 1687. It was used as an asylum for indigent boys after 1814. After the Battle of Bunker Hill some of the wounded officers were brought here. It was a brick house, two stories. Taken down in 1835.

*Watson House* stood opposite Henchman Street, and in 1798 owned by David Watson. It was of wood, three stories, and taken down in 1894.

*Vernon House*, on the north side, probably built in 1696 by Wm. Clough, who sold it in 1698 to John Pulling. In 1758 it was bought by Capt. Fortescue Vernon. It was later owned by Nathaniel Woodward, whose three daughters were famous singers in the choirs of the north end churches and whose granddaughter is Clara Louise Kellogg. It is of wood and two stories. Standing 1899.

*Revere House*, on the south side, between Unity and Hanover Streets, was built by Capt. Newman Greenough before the Revolution, and here Paul Revere lived the last twenty years of his life. It was of brick, three stories, and taken down 1843.

### CLARK STREET.

*Everett House*, the home of Oliver Everett, the pastor of the New Church from 1782-1792, and the father of Edward Everett. It is of wood and two stories and standing in 1899.

### CONGRESS STREET.

*Bull's Head Tavern* stood on the northeast corner of Congress and Water Streets. An old gambrel roof house with diamond-paned windows, and taken down before 1798.

*Quaker Church*, organized 1664. In 1710 a meeting house built, which stood on the west side of Congress Street, north of Water, and near by was the Burying Ground. It was of brick, 35 x 30 feet, and a very plain building. Worship in this house ceased in 1808 and it was taken down 1825.

### CORN COURT.

*Hancock Tavern* stands on the site of the first house of entertainment in Boston, which was kept by Samuel Cole in 1634. The present building, built early in the eighteenth century, was a frequent resort of patriots before the Revolution. It was then of only two stories and is of wood. Standing 1899.

### COURT STREET.

*Gore House*, on the west corner of Court and Brattle Streets, the home of Samuel Gore, one of the Tea Party and one of those who seized the guns from the gun house. It was of brick, two stories, and taken down before 1812.

*Smibert House* stood between Brattle Street and Cornhill, and owned by John Smibert, the painter, in 1743. Col. John Trumbull, *aide-de-camp* to Washington, resumed his study of painting in Boston, and in the room which had been built by Smibert. It was of brick, three stories, and probably taken down before 1812 or in 1819, when Brattle Street was opened into Court Street.

*Free or Centre Writing School* stood opposite to where Cornhill now opens into Court Street. It was built in 1683 or 1684, the second school house in the town. It continued to be used until 1793, when it became private property, and the school was removed to School Street.

*Printing House* stood on the site of Scollay Square, and here from 1758 to 1773 the *Massachusetts Gazette* was published by Green and Russel. They were succeeded by Mill and Hicks, Loyalists, who were both proscribed and banished.

*Kneeland Printing House*, on the east corner of Franklin Avenue, for eighty years was occupied by Samuel Kneeland, who died 1769, and others as a printing house. It was here that Benjamin Franklin was apprenticed to his brother James. In 1769 it became the office of Edes and Gill, who continued there until 1776, and who had established the *Boston Gazette* in 1755, a patriot paper. House taken down after 1778.

*Tudor House* stood on the south side and on the site of the Tudor building, and occupied by Col. William Tudor. It was of brick and three stories. Taken down after 1798.

*Court House*, on site of Old Court House, was built about 1773, of brick, three stories high, with a cupola and a bell. This was used until 1810, and taken down 1833.

*Parsonage of the Brattle Square Church*, on the south side, at the corner of Court Square. It was occupied by Mrs. Lydia Hancock and her father, Col. Daniel Henchman, and given by her to the church in 1765. It was of wood, three stories, and taken down?

## CROSS STREET.

*Old Stone House* stood midway between North and Hanover Streets, on the east side. It was probably built by Deacon John Phillips, a "biscuit maker," who bought the land in 1648. It was a stone house of three stories, and taken down in 1864.

## DEVONSHIRE STREET.

*Stackpole House* stood on the northeast corner of Milk and Devonshire Streets, on the site of the post-office. Was built by William Stackpole in 1732, and later kept as a tavern. It was of brick, and three stories, and taken down in 1868.

## DOCK SQUARE.

*Faneuil Hall* was built by Peter Faneuil on the town's land, and accepted by the town when finished, September 13, 1742. John Smibert, the painter, was the architect, and Samuel Rugles the builder. The grasshopper vane was made in 1742 by Deacon Shem Drown. It was enlarged in 1806, and standing 1899. It was called "Cradle of Liberty" from a speech made here by James Otis, and from the popular meetings held here by the patriots. During the siege it was used for storing furniture and other property, and also as a theatre.

*Sun Tavern*, southwest corner Faneuil Hall Square, was built in 1690, and was originally only thirty feet from the Dock. It was known as Sun Tavern as early as 1712, when owned by Thomas Phillips, who took out his license as early as 1702. After various owners, it fell into the hands of Paix Cazneau, the Huguenot, who made it a favorite resort with the young men who sought his daughters. One of these was the grandmother of the Hon. John Palfrey. For many years it was a noted place for clubs, and during the siege the headquarters of British officers. Standing 1899.

*Mountford House*, corner of Change Avenue, built before 1690, and had as a sign a figure of a pineapple, with the date 1687. The home of Benjamin Mountford, who arrived in Boston in 1675. Taken down in 1862.

*Feather Store, or Old Cocked Hat*, at the corner of Dock Square and North Street, was built by Thomas Stanbury in 1680, and for many years was the principal apothecary shop of the town. It was of wood, two stories, and taken down in 1860.

*Triangular Warehouse*, built about 1680 by Richard Wharton, and stood on the extreme point of lowland between the town dock and Mill Creek, and on Roebuck Passage. It was of brick, with slated roof. For some years the public scales for weighing large draughts were kept here. It was taken down in 1824.

*Hancock Store*. John Hancock had a store at the east end of Faneuil Hall, at the head of what is now South Market Street.

## ESSEX STREET.

*Sheafe House* stood at the corner of Columbia Street. It was built in 1734 by Thomas Child, and taken down?

## FEDERAL STREET.

*Federal Street Church* stood at the corner of Federal and Channing Streets. It was organized in 1730 by a number of Scotch-Irish Presbyterians. In 1744 a church of wood, with a

spire, was built. It was to this church that the convention adjourned from the Old State House when it met to consider the adoption of the Federal Constitution. January 9, 1788. This building stood until 1809. During the siege the church was filled with hay.

*Knox House*, built before 1735, and the birthplace of Gen. Henry Knox. It was of wood, two stories, and taken down 1881.

#### FLEET STREET.

*Tucker House* stood on the north side of the street, a brick house of three stories. Here Commodore Samuel Tucker of the Continental Navy lived. He died 1823. Taken down after 1823.

*Frizell Block*, built early in the eighteenth century by John Frizell, who lived here till he died in 1723. The houses were of brick and of three stories, and stood on the south side between Garden Court and Moon Street. Taken down?

#### FOSTER STREET.

*Foundry*, where Paul Revere cast cannon and bells, stood at the lower end.

#### GARDEN COURT STREET.

*Frankland House* stood at the east corner of Prince Street. It was built by William Clark about 1712 or '15, and later bought by Sir Charles Henry Frankland, Collector of Boston, in 1741. It was of brick, three stories. Taken down in 1832.

*Hutchinson House* stood next east to the Frankland House, and was built by Thomas Hutchinson in 1710, and here his son, Governor Thomas, was born, and here the mob attacked and sacked his home on the night of August 26, 1765. It was of brick, three stories. Taken down in 1832.

#### GREEN STREET.

*Melville House*. — Major Thomas Melville lived in an old wooden house on the south side of Green Street, between Staniford Street and Bowdoin Square. He was a patriot and one of the Tea Party. It was a wooden house of two stories. Taken down after 1798.

#### GREENOUGH LANE.

An old house occupied by Benjamin West in 1798. Of wood, two stories. Standing 1899.

#### HANOVER STREET.

*Concert Hall*, on the south corner of Hanover and Court Streets, built in 1756 by Stephen Deblois, a musician, for the

purpose of concerts, dancing and other entertainments. In 1792 it was a tavern. Before the Revolution it was a resort of the Friends of Liberty, and the American prisoners captured at Bunker Hill are said to have been tried by a Military Court in Concert Hall. It was of brick and three stories, but enlarged after 1798. It was taken down in 1869.

*Cooper House*, a little east of Concert Hall, was the home of William Cooper, the town clerk from 1761 to 1809. It was of brick and three stories. Taken down?

*The Blue Ball*, on the northwest corner of Union and Hanover Streets, now cut off by the extension of Washington Street, disputes the honor of the birthplace of Franklin. Here Franklin passed his early childhood. The property was bought by Thomas Dakin in 1757, and the house was of wood, and of three stories. It was partially destroyed by fire in 1858, and the same year the city took the building for the widening of Hanover Street.

*Painter's Arms and Boston Stone*. — The Boston Stone was brought from England about 1700, and used as a paint mill, a spherical stone on top of the grinder, by a painter who lived and had his shop at the east corner of Hanover and Marshall Streets. The larger stone on which it now rests is only a fragment of the original, which was split into four pieces later. A coat-of-arms was on the front of the house and is still (1899) to be seen on the new building. Joseph Howe bought the house in 1737 and used the grinder to protect his house from passing wheels and had the present inscription put upon it. In 1835 the old building, of brick and wood, three and two stories, was taken down and the stone placed in its present position April 13, 1836.

*Tuttle House*, on the west corner of Hanover Street and Board Alley, was the first bakehouse in town and kept by Mr. Tremin for half a century. It was of brick and wood, and taken down 1866.

*New Brick or "Cockerell" Church*, organized 1722, but the meeting house built 1721, and stood on the east corner of Hanover and Richmond Streets. The figure of a cock was placed on the vane in derision of Rev. Peter Thacher, who was called to the New North. Taken down 1745.

*New North Church*, organized 1712 and meeting house built 1714, and enlarged 1730. It was taken down 1802, stood on southeast corner of Hanover and Clark.

*Beal House* stood on the east corner of Salutation Street. It had a B and a crown bearing date 1720 upon it. It was of wood and two stories and taken down in 1866.

*Mather House* stood near the north corner of Hanover and North Bennet Streets, and was built by Increase Mather in 1677, and here he lived till he died in 1723. Cotton Mather



passed his boyhood here and it was also the home of Drs. Andrew and John Eliot, pastors of the New North. It is of wood and two stories, and standing in 1899.

*Samuel Mather Church*, organized 1742, stood on the north-west corner of Hanover and North Bennet Streets. A plain wooden building built in 1742. After the death of Rev. Samuel Mather in 1785, the house passed into the hands of the Universalists and was torn down in 1838.

*Hallowell House*, on the north side, the residence of Benjamin Hallowell, a Royalist and comptroller of customs, whose house was ransacked by the same mob that pillaged Governor Hutchinson's house August 26, 1765. He removed to Jamaica Plain and Captain Henry Prentiss, one of the Tea-party, lived here for a time. The house was taken down in 1825, when Dr. Lyman Beecher's Church was built on the spot.

*Warren House* stood on the north side about opposite the head of Elm Street. Joseph Green bought the house of Governor Belcher in 1734, and here Gen. Joseph Warren took up his residence after his marriage in 1764 and practised medicine, and where he lived till he left Boston. It was probably taken down when the American House was built in 1831.

*Orange Tree Tavern*, on the north corner of Hanover and Court Streets, was built in 1708 and kept by Jonathan Wardwell in 1712, who set up the first hackney coach stand here. It continued as a tavern until 1785, and was noted for the best well of water in town, which was said never to freeze nor dry up. It was of wood, three stories, and taken down 1785?

## HARRISON AVENUE.

*Coffin House* stood on the east side between Essex and Beach Streets, and was the birthplace of Admiral Sir Isaac Coffin in 1759 and of his brother, Major-General John Coffin, both Loyalists and serving under the British flag. The house was of wood, three stories, and not many years ago was moved farther up the street.

*Bass House* stood on the east side, the second house from Essex Street. It was the home of Henry Bass, one of the Tea-party, of wood, and two stories. It was taken down after 1798.

## HOLLIS STREET.

*Hollis Street Church* organized 1730-1, and the Meeting-house finished 1732. Rev. Mather Byles, a Tory and great wit, was the first pastor. The church was used as barracks by the British and it was destroyed by fire in 1787.

*Bradlee House*, on the south corner of Hollis and Tremont Streets, built about 1771 by Nathaniel Bradlee, who bought the land in 1770. Here, he with his three brothers dressed as

Indians for the Tea Party. It was of wood, three stories, and was occupied by the descendants of Nathaniel Bradlee until taken down 1898.

### HULL STREET.

*Galloupe House.* — Built soon after 1724 by Philip Howell. After passing through several hands it was purchased by Benjamin Gallup in 1772. In 1775 it was occupied by the British, and during the Battle of Bunker Hill was the headquarters of General Gage. It is of wood, two stories, and standing 1899.

*Hart House* stood on the south side, north of the Galloupe House, and in 1803 was the home of Edward Hartt, the eldest son of Capt. Edward Hartt, the builder of the *Constitution*. It was of wood, two stories. Taken down in 1894.

### MARSHALL STREET.

*Hancock House*, a brick building of three stories, built by John Hancock and occupied by his brother, Ebenezer Hancock, Deputy Paymaster-General of the Continental Army. It was an important military rendezvous. Standing 1899.

### MILK STREET.

*Franklin House* stood on the south side, not far from Washington Street, said to be the birthplace of Benjamin Franklin. It was built, before 1685, of wood, two stories, and was burnt in 1810.

*Niles' Stables* stood on the northwest corner of Milk and Hawley Streets, and here the stable-boy overheard the remarks of the groom from the Province House that the regulars were going out, and thus warned Warren on the 18th of April, 1775.

*Bowdoin House*, on the southeast corner of Milk and Hawley Streets, was built in 1732. The home of James Bowdoin and of his widow, who married Hon. Henry Dearborn, who died here. Also the birthplace of Hon. R. C. Winthrop. Later it became a tavern and was called the Old Mansion House. It was of brick and wood, of three stories, and taken down about 1845.

*Paine House* stood on the southwest corner of Milk and Federal Streets, the home of Robert Treat Paine, who died here in 1816. In 1771, occupied by Col. John Erving, the son-in-law of Governor Shirley, whose funeral took place from this house in 1771. It was of brick and wood, and of three stories. Taken down?

*Julien's Restorator* stood on the northwest corner of Milk and Congress Streets. It was built by Deacon Henry Bridgman in 1670. In 1775, owned and occupied by Francis Bor-

land, and bought by "Citizen" Julien in 1794, who kept a famous restaurant here. It was of wood, and three stories, and taken down 1824.

*Boutincau House*, on the north side, was the home of James Boutineau, a Royalist. It was of brick, and two stories, and stood a little way back from the street. Taken down 1846, when Sewall Block was built.

*Parsonage of the Old South Church*, built 1710, stood on the north side, just below the church, was wooden, three stories. Taken down 1845, when the Old South Block was built.

## MOON STREET.

*Mather House*. Samuel Mather lived on the east side, on the corner of Moon Street Court. It was of wood and two stories, and taken down in 1832.

## NORTH STREET.

*Conduit*, at the junction of North, Union and Elm Streets, was a reservoir of water about twelve feet square, raised in the centre and sloping on the sides. It was covered with planks, and on Saturdays served as a meat market. It was constructed not long after 1653, and disused?

*Ochterlony House*, on the northeast corner of North and Centre Streets, was the home of Sir David Ochterlony, a Loyalist, who bought it in 1762. It was of brick and wood, and of three stories, and built before 1695, probably soon after the great fire of 1676. Standing 1899.

*Red Lyon Inn*, prominent among early north-end taverns, stood on the north-east corner of North and Richmond Streets, and is supposed to have been used for the Colonial Custom House, under Collector Edward Randolph in 1681. It was kept by Nicholas Upsall as early as 1654. It was burned in 1676, but rebuilt in 1680, and taken down?

*Shaw House*, on the west side near North Square, was the residence of Francis Shaw, and here were the quarters of Major Pitcairne and Lieutenant Wragg, of the Marine Corps, in 1775. It was of wood and three stories. Taken down?

*Hichborn House*, on the west side of North Square, was built in 1711, or soon after, by Moses Pierce, and bought by Nathaniel Hichborn in 1781. It is of brick and three stories, and standing in 1899.

*Revere House*, on the west side of North Square, was built soon after the fire of 1676 by Daniel Turell. Paul Revere bought it in 1770 and lived here till about 1800, and here he hung out the transparencies on the anniversary of the State

Street Massacre. It is of wood and of three stories, and standing in 1899.

*North Church* stood at the north end of North Square. It was organized in 1649; the second church in Boston. It was built of wood in 1677 to replace the one burnt in 1676, and was torn down by the British in 1775 and '76, and distributed for firewood.

*Hunt House*, on north-east corner of North and Sun Court Streets, at one time owned by David Hunt, was very old; standing 1899.

*North End Coffee House*, on the northeast corner of North and Fleet Streets, opposite the head of Clark's, or Hancock, wharf, was built by Judge Edward Hutchinson, who lived here early in the eighteenth century. At the close of the Revolution it was a tavern, and kept by Daniel Porter, grandfather of Admiral Porter, and later was occupied by Jonathan Amory and Col. John May. It was of brick and of three stories. Taken down?

*King's Head Tavern*, on the northwest corner of Fleet and North Streets, was built in 1691. It was used by the British for barracks. It was of wood, three and two stories, and taken down?

*Ship Tavern*, also known as Noah's Ark, on the southwest corner of North and Clark Streets, is supposed to have been built before 1645, as Capt. Thomas Hawkins bought the land and built a house upon it in that year. It was of brick, of two stories, and taken down after 1866.

*Salutation Tavern*, on the northwest corner of North Street and Salutation Alley, built by John Brooking in 1692. In 1773, kept by William Campbell, when it was a popular resort of the patriots, and here arose the word "caucus." It was also called the "Two Palaverers," from its signboard. It was of wood and of two stories, and taken down?

*Tremere House* stood on the east side, was probably built by William Paine before 1674. One of the few left standing after the great fire of 1676. It was of wood, three stories, and taken down 1897.

*Dolphin Tavern* stood near the south-east corner of North and Richmond Streets. Spoken of in deeds about the time.

## NORTH BENNET STREET.

*Avis House*, on the west corner of North Bennet and Salem Streets, built about 1716 by Robert Orange, who occupied it as a licensed inn-holder. Owned by the Samuel Avis family from 1742 to 1820, and then by Noah Lincoln. It was of brick and two stories, with a gambrel roof. Standing 1899, but with roof altered.

*Morgan House*, an old square wooden house of three stories on south side, owned by Titus Morgan in 1798. Standing 1899.

*Howe House*, an old belted brick house of three stories, was the residence of Capt. John Howe. Standing 1899.

*North Latin or North Grammar School*, on site of Eliot School, on the north side, the third school in the town; built and given to the town in 1713 by Capt. Thomas Hutchinson. Taken down 1792.

#### OLIVER STREET.

*Oliver Wendell House*, on the west side, corner of Fort Hill, the home of Oliver Wendell, the father of Jacob Wendell. It was of brick and three stories. Taken down?

*Oliver House* stood near Oliver Street, but does not seem to have fronted upon it. Home of Andrew Oliver, lieutenant-governor under Hutchinson, and distributor of stamps. His house suffered by the mob who overthrew the stamp office in 1765.

#### PARK STREET.

*Almshouse* stood on the corner of Beacon and Park, and built 1686 and sold by the town in 1795. It was of brick and of two stories. Taken down in 1802, when brick houses were built on Park Street.

*Workhouse* stood next to the almshouse and was for vagrant, idle and dissolute persons. It was built in 1738 and sold by the town in 1795. It was of brick and two stories. Taken down 1802.

*Bridewell*, next to the workhouse, was a sort of prison for the disorderly. A part of the house was assigned to the insane. It was built soon after 1712 and sold by the town in 1795. Taken down 1802.

*Pound* was next to the Bridewell.

*Granary* stood on the corner of Park and Tremont Streets, on the site of Park Street Church, and was capable of containing 12,000 bushels of grain, which was sold by the town to the poor, who wished to purchase in small quantities. After the Revolution it was not used as a granary, but occupied by various minor town officials. It was moved to Commercial Point in 1809, where it was turned into a hotel, and taken down about 1880.

#### PEARL STREET.

*Paxton House* stood on the east side, a little distance from Milk, the only house there in 1771, the home of Charles Paxton, commissioner of customs in Boston. He died 1778. It was of wood and two stories. Taken down?

*Graves House*, on the east corner of Pearl and High Streets, the home of Admiral Thomas Graves, a Royalist, who was exempted, with Gage, from pardon by the Provincial Congress. It was of brick and wood, three stories, and taken down?

## PRINCE STREET.

*Thoreau House*, on the north side, half-way between Salem and Hanover, was built in 1727, when it belonged to Richard Sherwin. It descended to the Thoreau sisters, who sold it in 1828. It was of wood, two stories. Taken down in 1896.

*Thoreau House*, on the south corner of Bennet Avenue, was the home of John Thoreau, the grandfather of Henry, and where he lived until his removal to Concord in 1800. It is of brick, three stories, and standing in 1899.

*Black Horse Tavern* stood on the west corner of Salem and Prince. It was spoken of as a tavern as early as 1698, and was noted as a hiding place for deserters from Burgoyne's army when at Cambridge. Taken down?

*Tileston House*, on the northwest corner of Margaret and Prince Streets, was the home of John Tileston, one of the most notable schoolmasters Boston ever had. During much of his life he lived here and here he died in 1826. It is of wood, three stories, and is standing in 1899.

*Stoddard House*, on the south side of Prince, not far from Lafayette Avenue, was built before 1728. It is supposed to have been the home of Thomas Stoddard, who assisted Major Pitcairne's son in carrying the Major to this house after the Battle of Bunker Hill. It is of brick, three stories. Standing in 1899.

*Gray House*, on north corner of Lafayette Avenue, was built probably before 1750, and bought by William Gray in 1815. It was used as a hospital by the British after the Battle of Bunker Hill. It is of wood, two stories, and standing 1899.

*Porter House*, on the south side, north of the Gray House, was the home of Capt. Lemuel Porter and was used by the British for barracks during the siege. It is of brick, three stories, and standing 1899.

*Badger House*, on the southeast corner of Prince and Thacher Streets, was built by Benjamin Brown about the middle of the eighteenth century. It was of wood, two stories, and taken down?

## PURCHASE STREET.

*Adams House* stood on the west side of Purchase, about sixty feet north of Summer. Here Samuel Adams was born. It was built about 1713, of wood, and of two stories. Taken down?

## SALEM STREET.

*Christ Church*, organized 1722 and meeting-house built 1723. From this steeple the lanterns were hung, which were to arouse the country on the 18th of April, 1775. The original steeple was blown down in 1804. General Howe had his headquarters in the belfry during the Battle of Bunker Hill. Standing 1899.

*Newman House*, on the west corner of Salem and Sheafe Streets. Built before 1737, and the home of Robert Newman, the sexton of Christ Church, who hung out the lanterns on the night of April 18, 1775. It was of wood and two stories. Taken down 1889.

*Stillman House*, on the east corner of Salem and Sheafe, was the residence of Rev. Dr. Samuel Stillman, pastor of the First Baptist Church from 1765 until his death in 1807. It was of wood and two stories. Taken down?

*Wells-Adams House*, probably built before 1700, and owned by various people, Benjamin and John Wells, Philip Adams and others. Taken down 1894.

## SCHOOL STREET.

*Wendell House*, on the south corner of School and Tremont Streets, was the residence of Jacob Wendell and built early in the eighteenth century. It was of brick and of three stories. Taken down?

*Latin School* stood on the site of the Parker House and was built in 1748, when moved from its original site, back of King's Chapel. It was of one story and stood until 1812.

*Lovell House* adjoined the schoolhouse on the east. The home of John Lovell, the master of the Latin School, where he taught from 1717 until 1776, when he left town with the Royalists. Taken down?

*Cooke House*, on the south side, next to Master Lovell's, was the home of Dr. Elisha Cooke, who died 1737. Gov. Wm. Burdett stayed here in 1728 while the Province House was being put in readiness. It was of brick and three stories. Taken down?

*Huguenot Church* stood on the south side, not far from corner of Washington Street. It was built 1715, of brick, and was very small. After the dissolution of the Society the First Congregational Society worshipped here. It was taken down in 1802.

*Cromwell's Head Tavern*, a famous tavern kept at one time by a family of Bracketts. George Washington lodged here when he came to Boston in 1756, as lieutenant-colonel, to consult with Governor Shirley in regard to the French War. It was built in 1751, was of brick and wood, and of three stories. Standing 1884.

*Mascarene House* stood next to the tavern and was the home of Jean Paul Mascarene, a Royalist, who left town when the Revolution began. The house was next occupied by Dr. John Warren. It was of wood, of three stories, and taken down?

*Green House*, on the north side, next to the Mascarene, was the home of Joseph Green, the keenest wit of his time, who died 1780. It was of brick and of two stories, and was taken down?

*Otis House* was next the county property, and in 1760 James Otis lived here. It was of brick and of two stories, and was taken down?

*Lowell House* stood next to the burying ground and was the home of John Lowell, a prominent patriot. It was of stone and brick, and of three stories. Taken down?

### SHEAFE STREET.

*Clough House*, east corner of Sheafe Street and Margaret Lane, built and occupied before 1725 by Benjamin Clough, from whom it descended to the Waters family. It was of brick, two stories, and taken down 1894.

### STATE STREET.

*State House* stands on site of original market place. The first Town House was built 1657 and burned in 1711. The present one was built in 1713 and though in 1767 a fire consumed much of the interior, the walls remain the same. The Selectmen met in the upper chambers and the lower part was open for a market. After the building of Faneuil Hall in 1742, the Legislature used it until 1798. Standing 1899.

*Whipping Posts and Stocks* stood a little below the State House. Both were removed soon after 1805.

*Royal Exchange Tavern* on the northwest corner of State and Exchange Streets is mentioned as early as 1690, when Judge Sewall speaks of dining here. At the time of the massacre it was kept by Luke Vardy. It was a resort of officers of the British army before the Revolution. It was of brick and of four stories, and taken down?

*Royal Custom House* was on the northeast corner of State and Exchange Streets. Joseph Harrison was Collector and Wm. Sheafe, Deputy. With the sentinel on duty here, began the affray of March 5, 1770. Bartholomew Green, the printer, lived in the upper part and the Custom House officers had their offices in the lower part just before the Revolution. It was of brick, and of three stories, and taken down 1826, when the Union Bank Building was put up.

*British Coffee House*, built in 1741, was on the north side, and it was here that James Otis was assaulted by the British. It was largely patronized by the British officers. In 1776 the name was changed to the American Coffee House, and later it was occupied by the Massachusetts Bank. It was of brick and of three stories. Taken down?

*Admiral Vernon Tavern* was on the northeast corner of State Street and Merchant's Row, and kept by Mary Bean in 1775. It was spoken of as a tavern as early as 1743. In 1732, Andrew Faneuil had his warehouse here. In 1798 it was a store of wood. Taken down?

*Crown Coffee House* stood on southwest corner of State Street and Chatham Row; was built by Governor Belcher in 1710, and was the first house on Long Wharf. Taken down?



*Bunch of Grapes Tavern* was on the northwest corner of State and Kilby Streets. It was built in 1712 by Francis Holmes, who kept the tavern, and whose house was pulled down in 1711 to stop the great fire. It was brick and three stories, and taken down in 1819.

*Lincoln House* stood between Devonshire and Congress Streets. Occupied by Gen. Benjamin Lincoln, died 1810, the first United States Collector, who used the lower story for the Custom House. It was of brick, three stories. Taken down?

*Belcher House*, on the south side, was of brick and after the model of Julien's. It was the home of Gov. Jonathan Belcher, who died 1757, and of his father, Andrew Belcher, died 1728. Taken down?

*Leverett House*, on the south side, the home of Gov. John Leverett, who died 1679, was next northwest of Governor Belcher's.

*United States Bank and Post-Office*. — In an old two-story wooden house, which stood on the south side not far from Washington Street, were located the first United States Bank and first Government Post-Office. Taken down before 1798.

## STILLMAN STREET.

*First Baptist Church*, organized in 1664, and a small wooden house built in 1678. In 1771, it was re-modelled. It was plain and of wood, 53 x 57 feet. It stood on the bank of the Mill Pond on the north side of Stillman Street between Salem and Endicott. Taken down 1829.

## SUMMER STREET.

*Trinity Church*, organized 1728, stood on west corner of Hawley. The first house was built in 1734, of wood and was 90 x 60 feet. Taken down in 1828.

*Sullivan House*, the home of Gov. James Sullivan, died 1803, was next below Trinity Church on the east corner of Hawley Street. It was also occupied by Lieut.-Gov. Wm. Gray, of Salem. It was of brick, and three stories. Taken down?

*Barrell House* was next east to Governor Sullivan's. It was the home of Joseph Barrell, and later became the property of Benjamin Bussey. It was of wood and brick and of three stories. Taken down?

*Pepperell House*. — Otis Place was laid out through the estate of Sir Wm. Pepperell, Jr. He left Boston with the Royalists and his estate was sold under the Confiscation Act in 1779. It was of brick and three stories, and taken down?

*Russel House*, the home of Hon. Thomas Russel, stood some distance back from Summer Street about where Otis Place was. It was the headquarters of General Heath in 1777, and here he

entertained the officers of the British prisoners when at Cambridge. Later it became a public house. It was of brick and wood. Taken down?

*Adams House* stood near the corner of Summer, on Purchase Street, facing the sea. Capt. Samuel Adams bought lot in 1712, and here Samuel Adams was born, 1722. Taken down?

*Gibbs House*, east of High, built by Col. Robert Gibbs, a costly, famous house.

*Bull Tavern*, at the lower end on north side, was very old, and taken down 1833, when the new street from sea to Broad was built.

*Parsons House*, on the southeast corner of Summer and Lincoln Streets, was the home of Gorham Parsons. It later became the home of Dr. John T. Kirkland, President of Harvard in 1880. It was of brick and wood, two stories, taken down?

*New South Church*, organized and first house built in 1717. It was of wood, and stood on Church Green at the junction of Summer and Bedford Streets. Taken down 1814.

*Parsonage of the First Church* stood on the southwest corner of Summer and Chauncy Place. It was of wood and of three stories. Taken down?

*Preble House* was on the southeast corner of Summer Street and Chauncy Place. It was the home of Ebenezer Preble, and taken down?

*Vassal House* stood on the site of Hovey's store. It was built by Leonard Vassal, who bought the land in 1727. After his death in 1737 it was bought by Thomas Hubbard, the Treasurer of Harvard, who lived here till his death in 1773. In 1779 it was confiscated as the estate of Frederick Geyer, a Royalist, but later it was restored. It was of wood and of two stories. Taken down?

*English House*, on the south corner of Summer and Washington Streets. The home of Thomas English, and from this house Benjamin Fanueil was buried. Later it became the property of the Bethune family. It was of brick and of two stories. Taken down?

## TILESTON STREET.

*North Writing School* was the fourth school in the town and was built in 1718. It stood next to the North Latin and was taken down in 1892, when one schoolhouse was built for both the North End schools.

## TREMONT STREET.

*Powell House* stood on the east corner of Tremont and Court Streets. In 1759 George Cradock had his office here as Royal Collector of the Customs. In 1789 it was a boarding-house

and kept by Joseph Ingersoll, when General Washington lodged here. La'er prominent lawyers had offices here. It was of brick and three stories, and standing 1899.

*Parsonage of King's Chapel* stood next north of the Burying Ground. It was of brick and wood and of three stories, and taken down in 1849.

*King's Chapel*, on the north corner of Tremont and School Streets, organized in 1686. The present Chapel of stone was built in 1749. Standing 1899.

*Paddock House*, on the site of Bumstead Place, the home of Major Adino Paddock, a London coachmaker and a Tory. He planted the elms which stood opposite the Granary Burying Ground in 1762. The house was of wood and of two stories, and taken down?

*Manufactory*, the property of the Commonwealth and built of brick in 1754 when spinning schools became the fashion. It stood on the east side of Hamilton Place. It was used by the British during the siege and received the wounded after the Battle of Bunker Hill. It was occupied later by the Massachusetts Bank and then as a residence for private families. Taken down in 1806.

*Bernard House* stood on the north corner of Tremont and Winter Streets and was the town residence of Gov. Francis Bernard, died 1779. In 1775 it was owned by John Williams, and Earl Percy had his quarters here. It was of wood and two stories. Taken down?

*Greenleaf House* stood near Temple Street and the garden extended to West Street. It was the home of Stephen Greenleaf, Sheriff of Suffolk County under Governor Bernard. Later it was the residence of James Swan. In 1824 the Washington Gardens were opened on this site. Taken down before 1844.

*Gun House* stood at the south corner of West Street, separated by a yard from the schoolhouse. It was from here that the two brass guns were stolen by the patriots and afterwards used by the American Army. It was taken down before 1811.

*South Writing School*, established in 1722, stood back from Tremont on Mason near the Gun House. Taken down?

*Adams House* stood on the southeast corner of Tremont and Boylston Streets, the home of John Quincy Adams and where Charles Francis Adams was born. It was of wood, two stories. Taken down after 1869.

*Byles House* stood on the west side, opposite Common Street, the home of Rev. Mather Byles, pastor of the Hollis Street Church, and keen Tory. It was of wood, and of two stories, and taken down?

*Crane House*, opposite Hollis Street. It is a two-story, gambrel-roof, wooden house, and was the home, in the eighteenth century, of the Crane family. Standing 1899.

*Foster House*, on the site of Hotel Pelham, was the home of William Foster; of wood and of three stories. Taken down?

*Newman House* stood on the west side, next north to the Granary Burying-Ground. It was of brick and three stories, and taken down before 1828.

*Perkins House* stood next north of the Newman House and was built by Thomas Perkins, who married the widow of Paul Mascarene. It was of wood and of three stories. Taken down before 1828.

*Hubbard House*, on the site of Tremont Building, at the south corner of Tremont and Beacon Streets. It was of wood, and of two stories. Taken down before 1828.

*Faneuil House* stood opposite the north end of King's Chapel Burying-Ground. Probably built by Humphrie Davie, for his sons convey a stone dwelling and land to Andrew Faneuil in 1710. In 1737 Peter Faneuil received it from his uncle Andrew. In 1772 it became the property of John Vassal, a Royalist, and thus it was confiscated in 1783, and later bought by Lieut.-Gov. William Phillips. It was of stone and of three stories. Taken down?

*Cotton House* stood a little south of the entrance of Pemberton Square. Is said to have been built in part by Sir Henry Vane. Judge Samuel Sewell also lived here. It was of wood and of three stories, and taken down in 1828.

## UNION STREET.

*Green Dragon Tavern* stood on the west side not far from Hanover Street. It was built about 1680 and was kept as an inn by Alexander Smith, who died here in 1696. It was one of the most celebrated of the Boston taverns, and a famous place of meetings of the patriots. It was of brick and of three stories, and taken down in 1828.

*Capen House*, on the east side, at the corner of Marshall Street, was the shop of Hopestill Capen, and Count Rumford served his apprenticeship here in 1770. It is of brick, three stories, and standing 1899.

## UNITY STREET.

*Franklin House*, on the north side, was owned by Benjamin Franklin in 1748 and here he provided a home for his two sisters. It was probably built by Deacon John Barrett before 1716. It is of brick, three stories, standing 1899.

## VERNON PLACE.

*Clough House*. — Built by Wm. Clough in 1698. It is of wood, two stories, and standing 1899.

## WASHINGTON STREET.

*Town Pump* stood in the middle of the street, on a line with the north side of Court Street. The order for the pump was passed 1650, and it was removed in the early part of the 19th century.

*Post-Office*. — Between 1771–88, the Post-Office was in a store at the south corner of Court and Washington.

*First Church* organized in 1630. The third meeting-house was built in 1712 and called the "Old Brick." It stood on the west side, on the site of Joy's buildings. It was taken down in 1808.

*Old Corner Book Store*, on the north corner of School Street, was built in 1712 by Thomas Crease, on the site of the home of Ann Hutchinson. It is of brick, two stories, and standing 1899.

*Hewes House* stood on the west side, opposite the head of Milk Street. It was built in 1656, and for many years occupied by the Hewes family. During the siege, Shubael Hewes kept a butcher shop here, and was Butcher-Master-General. It was of wood and of two stories, and taken down between 1860 and 1870.

*Province House* stood opposite the Old South, back from the street. It was built in 1679 by Peter Sargent, and later the Royal Governors occupied it. Generals Gage and Howe also had their quarters here. It was of brick, three stories, with a cupola. It was destroyed by fire in 1864.

*Marlborough Hotel*. — Built in 1708, and was the first public house to be called a hotel. It stood on the west side, nearly opposite the head of Franklin Street. It changed character in 1840.

*Salter House*, on the north corner of Winter Street, where Mrs. Stedman lived in 1774, whose servant, Mrs. Gibson, was the wife of a British grenadier, killed on the retreat from Lexington. It was of brick, three stories, and taken down?

*Lamb Tavern*, on the west side, a little south of the corner of West Street, on the site of the Adams House. It is spoken of as early as 1646. It was a popular resort of country members of the Legislature. It was of wood and of two stories. Taken down 1845.

*White Horse Tavern* stood on the west side, not far from the corner of Boylston Street. For some years it was kept by Perez Morton, who died in 1793. It was of wood and of two stories. Taken down?

*Peggy Moore's Tavern* stood on the site of Boylston Market, and was the usual halting place for country people coming to town with their produce.

*Dummer House*. — Lt. Geo. Wm. Dummer, died 1761; lived near Hollis Street.

*Liberty Tree* stood opposite Boylston Street, near the south corner of Essex Street. It was planted by Garret Bourne in 1646, then owner of the house and yard. It was the rallying

point for the Sons of Liberty, and cut down by the British in 1775.

*Church House*, on the south corner of Avon Place, was the home of Benjamin Church, the traitor.

*Green House*. Bartholomew Green, the printer and editor of the Boston News Letter, established 1704, set up his press and lived on the corner of Avon Place, and he and his successor continued on this site until the Revolution.

*Andros House* stood just north of Summer Street and this is said to have been the residence of Sir Edmund Andros. It disappeared about 1790.

*Quincy House*, on the east side, the home of Josiah Quincy, Jr., and the birthplace of Josiah Quincy.

*Blue Bell and Indian Queen Tavern*, on the east side. It is mentioned as early as 1673. The officers from the Province House often dropped in to take their cognac here. It was of wood and two stories. Taken down about 1820.

*Old South Church*, organized 1669. The present church built in 1730. It was used as a riding school by the British in 1775. Standing 1899.

*Winthrop House* stood next to the Old South Church, nearly opposite School Street. Built by Gov. John Winthrop 1631, and destroyed by the British for fuel in 1775. In 1677 it became the parsonage of the Old South.

*Heart and Crown* stood on the north corner of Washington and Water Streets. It was built 1715 or '16 and bought by Thomas Fleet, the printer, in 1744, which he had occupied on lease since 1731. After his death in 1758 his sons continued the *Evening Post*, an independent paper which he had begun, and continued till 1775. The Fleets occupied the building for seventy-eight years. It was of brick and of three stories, and it was taken down in 1864.

*Webb House*, on the site of Little & Brown. It was built in 1660 and taken down in 1860.

*Knox Store* stood on the south corner of State, nearly opposite the Old Brick. It was the bookstore of Daniel Henchman, and here Gen. Henry Knox was an apprentice, and later became proprietor. A famous meeting-place of British officers and Tory leaders. Brick, and three stories. Taken down?

*Sun Tavern*, on the east side, nearly opposite Cornhill. It was built in 1757, and first kept by James Day. It was a popular resort of the Sons of Liberty. Brick, and three stories. Taken down?

#### WINTER STREET.

*Adams House*, on the south side and west corner of Winter Place, was built early in the eighteenth century, and bought by Samuel Adams in 1784, and here he lived until his death in 1803. It was of brick and wood, three stories with an ell; and taken down about 1820.

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